free in his statement before the sub-com Butler made a statement as to what had occurred in the committee and the measures taken to induce Deblin to make his statement. He assured the committee that there had been no intimidation toward

De blin to induce him to make a confession.

Are Rixey's examination was chiefly directed toward fixing the date when Doblin had the conversation with Quigg and later

with Lessler
Later the witness said he thought he had
seen Quigg on Friday. Dec. 12. He remembered it was Friday because at the
restaurant Quigg had eaten fish while he
(Dobin) had eaten meat.

Mr Rixey's examination brought out
nothing additional beyond a few minor
details.

Mr. Roberts, a member of the committee Mr. Roberts, a member of the committee, asked Doblin if he had been assured of any immunity by the sub-committee in making his first statement. Doblin said he had been told it would go no further. He said he was given to understand that there was nothing to the matter; that they only wanted to know where he stood.

nothing to the matter, that they only wanted to know where he stood.

Mr. Tayler made a statement defining the powers of a Congressional committee, in which he said the statute provided that the testimony of a witness before an investigating committee could not be used against him in a criminal proceeding. Mr. Tayler and there was no request, made by Tayler said there was no request made by Doblin for immunity, and so far as he knew the matter did not enter the mind of any

NICOLL CROSS-EXAMINES.

De Lancey Nicoll, counsel for Quigg, subjected Doblin to a long and searching cross-examination, in which the witness was made to go over much of his direct testimony and supply a great deal of de-

tail.

Doblin said Lessler had told him of the fact that McCullegh had endeavored to induce him to vote for the Holland boats. He was positive that Quigg had asked him He was positive that Quigg had asked him to go and see Lessler. After the talk with Quigg and Lessler he was walking up the street with Lessler and while trying to make "a touch off Lessler" he had told him he would be all right when he got his money, meaning the \$1,000 he was to get for inducing Lessler to be friendly to the Holland proposition. Doblin said he had borrowed money of Lessler but did not owe him anything now. He said he was "broke" at that time.

At that time
Returning to the conversation Doblin
had with Lessler when he made the money
offer, Nicoli asked Doblin just what he had
said to the Congressman.
"I said," replied Doblin, "Congressman
Quigg sava that there is \$5,000 in this if you
can see your way clear to you for the prop-

can see your way clear to vote for the prop-

Q. Did it occur to you that you were making an improper proposition to Lessier? A. No, not at that time. It was in a friendly spirit for the purpose of having Quigg's friendly disnosition. sposition.
Q. Did you think you were doing a lawful ing? A. I am not a lawyer. I did not know.

Objection was raised to the question, but not until it was answered. Mr. Roberts wanted to know if it was based upon the mental capacity of the witness.

Mr. Butler (a member of the committee)

—Well, if the defence is lunacy I have no objection to the question. objection to the question.

Mr. Nicell—Did you not know that it is
a crime for a Congressinan to receive money
to influence his official action.

Doblin—I never read the law on the sub-

Doblin—I never read the law on the subject.

Q. Did you not know by common knowledge? A. No, sir. I did not know.

Q. Did you think members of Congress were permitted to receive money for their transactions? A. They might be.

Q. When you made the proposition to Lessler did you think he had a rigit to accept this money? A. I did not believe anything about it. I can't answer that question.

Q. Didn't you appreciate the fact that you were inducing your friend to commit a crime?

A. No, sir. I did not. I had not looked into the matter at all. It was simply a question of one friend assing another to come in and help him. I was simply doing what I was told to do.

Q. Did it occur to you that you were insulting Lessler by this offer? A. Coming from where it did, it did not. It does now.

Continuing, Doblin said he had come

Mr. Wheeler—Is it not a fact that you undertook this matter to oblige Quigg, whom you regard as a man of much influence.

Doblin—The most influential man we have got in New York city.

Q. You considered that you were making sure your poirtical future? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is Quigg's position? A. He has been chairman of the County Committee and was formerly a newspaper editor.

Q. Is it not a fact that Quigg is the representative of certain legislative interests in Albany? A. Not that I know of.

Mr. Meyer, a member of the committee, brought out the fact that the Roberts bill referred to had not been introduced on Dec. 12, the day Doblin said he had talked to Quigg about it. Doblin then thought it was an old bill introduced at the last JOHN M'CULLAGH CALLED.

After a few unimportant questions by former Senator Thurston, counsel for the Holland company, Mr. Doblin was excused and John McCullagh was called.

Mr. McCullagh, after a few preliminary questions, began by reading an affidavit made by Henry B. Herts in which he stated that he had asked McCullagh to come to Washington and intercede with Lessler with a view to getting him to look with favor upon the proposition to purchase Holland submarine boats. The affidavit set forth that Mr. Herts's interests in the matter were entirely personal, as he had no pecu-niary interest in the company, and his re-quest was only prompted by a desire to serve Mr. Rice, the president of the Holland

ompany.

Mr. McCullagh said that, acting upon the equest of Mr. Herts, he had come to Washrequest of Mr. Herts, he had have ington for the purpose of talking with Less-ler, although he admitted that he had never

to his knowledge met him previously.

He saw Lessier at his hotel in Washington, and Lessier's first statement to him was that he owed him (McCullagh) an apology as he had been very instrumental in his (Lessier's)

election.

"I said," testified Mr. McCullagh, "I did
not know that, but if I did anything for
you it was in doing my duty as Superintendent of Elections. We talked about
different matters, and then we came to the
proposition of Holland boats. I said a
personal friend of mine asked me to come
here and talk to him. He has no interest
in the Holland boat; neither have I. It is
purely a personal matter, so far as I know.
We talked about the boat, and I said I thought
thad some merits.

t had some merits.
"He said abruptly: 'To be frank with you, Mr. McCullagh, I will not vote for it. You don't know the matter as I do.' He said he had made a thorough investigation of the thing, and continued: I am familiar with all the details. I want to say to you, Mr. McCullagh, that I am not a damned fool; I was not born vesterday. I have my suspicions about this thing. There is not a man on that committee [meaning Naval Affairs Committee] that I would trust, except one man'-but I cannot re-call his name——

Mr. Tayler-We are all very glad of that. [Laughte".] Mr. Butler-Chief, don't try to remem-

left him. The next time I saw him was on one registration day in New York.

Continuing, Mr. McCullagh said Lessier never used the expression whien he stated he used in answer to McCullagh—that "he would see them all in hell first"—referring to the men who Lessier said McCullagh told him had requested him to come to see him (Lessier).

told him had requested him to come to see him (Lessler).

McCullagh denied that there had been any persons of political influence who had requested him to approach Lessler on the subject. He insisted that his only motive was to oblige his friend Herts, whom he had known for a long time. He further declared that he had not asked Lessler to support the Holland proposition as a personal favor to him (McCullagh), and he denied the statement made by Lessler that anything had been said in regard to Lessler's renomination or reflection. He denied that he had attempted to use his political position to influence Lessler in the matter.

"Why, gentlemen," said McCullagh, "I do

"Why, gentlemen," said McCullagh, "I do not take any part in politics. I do not even enroll myself, and I paid all my own expenses to come down here and see Lessler to oblige my fris-id Herts, whose brother is an architect and is employed by Mr. Rice, the president of the Holland company. Why, I never had a railroad pass in my life or a free ticket to a theatre."

Several members of the committee endeavored to it duce McCullagh to admit that he had been requested to see Lessler because of the political influence which he might be able to bring to bear upon him. He strenuously denied any such motive and reasserted that he had only acted at the request of Herts. He admitted that he knew very little about the Holland boat and that he was not inspired by any patriotic motive to induce the Government to purchase boats of this character. He simply saw Lessler as a personal favor to his friend.

At the conclusion of McCullagh's testimony the committee took a recess.

LEMUEL E. QUIGG CALLED.

worker, a clever little fellow who was active and whom I knew as I know a great many others."

Quigg made his statement with great deliberation. Asked to make a complete statement as to what he knew of the matter under consideration, Quigg went on to say that on Dec. 9 he had gone to the Waldorf-Astoria to see Senator Hanna. While waiting he met a friend, Dr. Kerr of Chicago. "He asked me if I knew Lessler." said Quigg. "I said 'yes,' and he then asked me if I would do a favor for him. I asked what it was, and he said it was in regard to Holland submarine boats. I said, 'Are you interested in it?' He said he was and explained it to me. He asked me to see Lessler, who was opposed to the boats. I said, 'What is the matter with Lessler?' He said, 'He is opposing it not only personally, but in a very vindictive way. The character of his opposition is violent and noisy. I do not suppose you can do much with him, but if you can cool him off a little I think it will be about all you can do, but you may be able to do that. Ask him not to be so pestiferous and violent in his opposition, that is all I want you to do.' I said. 'If I zet a chance I will do it.' "With that weparted and I, of course, forgot about it, but not intentionally. Two or three days later Dr. Kerr called me by 'phone and asked me if I had seen Iessler and I said I had not. He asked me if I would please do it as the matter was coming up soon and ask him not to be so vindictive. I said 'all right,' and did call Lessler on the telephone, but found he was not in and I forgot it again. I did not feel myself very heavily charged with it. A week later Dr. Kerr called me on the telephone again. After that I called Lessler's office by 'phone and again found Lessler was not in.

DOBLIN AND M'CULLAGH.

and help him. I was simply doing what I Lessler to you that you were insulting Lessler by this offer? A Coming from where it did, it did not. It does now.

Cominuing, Doblin said he had come to Washington first in the matter at the request by wire of Mr. Lessler. Lessler did not tell him what he was wanted for. He said the committee simply wanted to see him. He knew nothing beyond what be had read in a new paper. Talking to a Mr. Frankson, Mr. Lessler's secretary, he to come out."

"POLITICAL EXIGENCIES."

Doblin said the political exigencies of the situation made it wise for him to do what Quigg asked him to do. It was also at first a business proposition to him, in view of the fact that Quigg had told him there was a toon in it for the matter at the said McCullagh were not on the first as business proposition to him, in view of the fact that Quigg had told him there was a toon in it for the matter and again found Lessler had day.

I cassler that one by 'phone and again found Lessler was not one.

DOBLIN AND M'CULLAGH.

"Doblin and he walked out with me and asked me to use my intuence with me and asked me to use my intuence with me and asked me to use my intuence with me and side out the me and side out to force. I said to ould not do it. He would have to get some one else to do it. Doblin said it have to get some one else to do it. Doblin said it has been not on friendly terms. I asked about the said mcCullagh were not on friendly terms. I asked about the said mcCullagh were not on friendly terms. I asked about the said interested me as a coincidence. He said McCullagh were not not on friendly terms. I asked about the said interested me as a coincidence. He said McCullagh were not not on friendly terms. I asked about the said intended no insult. He then went on to say that he had told Lessler that find the witness conform to and requested that the witness conform to the was about to adopt the would all he would all he intended no insult. He then went on to say that he had told Lessler that find the situation what Quigg asked him to do. It was also at first a business proposition to him, in view of the fact that Quigg had told him there was \$1,000 in it for him.

I' the proposition had gone through, Doblin said, he might not have needed the \$1,000, as he would have been "taken care of politically." It was to Lessler's personal interest and welfare as well as his (Doblin's), because Quigg was an influential factor in politics and was able to do both him and Lessler good.

Mr. Wheeler—Is it not a fact that you undertook this matter to oblige Quigg, whom you regard as a man of much influence.

Doblin—The most influential man we have got in New York city.

Q. You considered that you were making any your political future? A Yes, sir.

NO MENTION MADE OF MONEY.

NO MENTION MADE OF MONEY. "We had lunch and talked of political matters, and when we parted I asked Dob-lin to let me know when Lessler returned from Washington. That is all the talk we had about the Holland boats. There we had about the Holland boats. There was no mention made of any money. A week later Doblin came in and said Lessler would see me, but he was pretty hot about the Holland matter and he did not believe he would support it. I did not pay any attention to that, as it did not make any difference to me. I called Lessler by phone and talked to him about a post-office matter.

ffice matter. QUIGO CALLS ON LESSLER. "When I went to his office I again mentioned the post-office matter. I then said: Lessler, I have called to talk with you about the Holland boat. I do not know much about it, but a friend of mine whom I would like to oblige has told me that your opposition to it is very nasty and malignant and that you have said all sorts of nasty things about the enterprise and the people interested in it, and he wanted me to see if I could not prevail on you not to be so stiff about the thing.' I said. What is the matter? Lessler smiled and said he had been very much opposed to it and entered into a long detailed description of the boat and showed why, in his opinion, it was not a success and. in his opinion, it was not a success and, in his opinion, would never be, and gave What seemed to me, if he had the facts, a pretty convincing reason why he was opposed to it. I listened to him. I said that was all right, but what was the use of making so much fuss about it. He said They are the worst set down there you ever saw; they are a set of rascals. You have no idea of what they are doing. They maintain the most corrupt lobby in Washington, and it is as much as anybody's reputation is worth to have anything to do with them.'

LESSI ER SAID NORODY HAD OFFERED A BRIBE LESSLER SAID NORODY HAD OFFERED A BRIBE.

"I said no it d vidual was going to buy plunging boats, and that if they were to be developed the Government must do it and that therefore it was perfectly legitimate, so far as I could see, for them to advocate the boat and trl: with members about it. I said, 'Nobedy has attempted to bribe you, has there?' He said, 'No, nobody has attempted to bribe me, but they are down there.' I said, 'I is natural they should be and natural they should send their friends to see you. As to what you say about the boat I dare say that is very conclusive, and it puts me in a posiyou say about the boat I dare say that is very conclusive, and it puts me in a position where I have no request to make of you unless it is that you do not get excited about it. He said the Navy Department was opposed to the boats. I asked about Mr. Foss, the chairman of the committee, and he said Foss was opposed to them. I said then, 'As you are a young man and new in Congress you may be all right in opposing them, but don't talk about this lobby; it is very silly.' He said he would go on opposing the boats.

newspapers. He saw that an ex-Congressman was mentioned, but as the first accounts did not give the name he did not think for a minute that he was referred to until the following day, when he saw his own name used. Lessler made no statement to him about refusing to entertain a money consideration. They only talked about the lobby influence which Quigg told him was silly talk. There was, of course, Quigg said, no mention of money in the talk with Doblin.

OUIGG CROSS-EXAMINED.

QUIGG CROSS-EXAMINED. Mr. Wheeler cross-examined Quigg.asked his business and Quigg replied that the most of his time was devoted to preparing himself for admission to the bar.

himself for admission to the bar.

Q. Are you not the Legislative representative of certain interests before the New York Legislature? A. No, sir.

Q. Never represented the Metropolitan Railroad Company before the Legislative Assembly at Albany? A. Never. My only business in Albany was political.

Q. I ask if you have not been a lobbyist for the last three or four years? A. No, sir; I never have been a lobbyist.

Quigg said the Dr. Kerr he referred to was Dr. William R. Kerr of Chicago, now in Washington, stopping at the New Willard, and could be had at any time by the committee. He had known him in connection with a pneumatic tube company.

with a pneumatic tube company.

Q. Is that the same tube company that obtained considerable malodorous distinction in Congress some time ago? A. I would not adopt the language you use, Mr. Wheeler, but I presume it is the same company to which you have reference.

Q. What do you say as to Doblin's testimony in reference to the offer of money?

A. It is an absolute falsehood; there is not a scintilla of truth in it.

Q. Lessier's statement, then, that he greeted you with the statement that he would not accept money is unfounded? A. It is a lie.

NO INTEREST IN HOLLAND COMPANY

of this character. He simply saw Lessler as a personal favor to his friend.

At the conclusion of McCullagh's testimony the committee took a recess.

LEMUEL E. QUIGG CALLED.

Immediately after the committee reassembled Lemuel Ely Quigg was called and sworn. He began by narrating briefly his political career. He said he had known Lessler for a mumber of years, "not intermately, but rather what you would call cordially." He knew Doblin as a "district worker, a clever little fellow who was active and whom I knew as I know a great many others."

Quigg made his statement with great

NO INTEREST IN HOLLAND COMPANY

Mr. Quigg said he had no interest in the Holland company or Doblin. He did not think he said anything about the Roberts bill to Doblin. He did not have a very clear idea of the matter other than that the submarine boat question was before Congress. In answer to questions by Mr. Dayton Mr. Quigg said he did not know Rice, the president of the Holland company, or root, although the company had an office in his building.

A SWEEPING DENIAL. NO INTEREST IN HOLLAND COMPANY

A SWEEPING DENIAL. Mr. Nicoll then questioned Mr. Quigg, who said that there was never any mention of a money consideration between himself and Lessler or Doblin. He denied specifically and with great emphasis the statements made by Lessler and Doblin in this connection. In reply to a similar question by Mr. Vandiver Quigg said:

"I should have to make the most sweeping as well as the most positive genial that I

"I should like to make the most sweeping as well as the most positive genial that I made any suggestion in respect to a money advantage that would accrue to either Lessier or Doblin or any one else in the matter. I would like to state further that Lessier said the Naval Committee would be divided into honest men and knaves and that he could not afford to be in the wrong crowd."

and that he could not afford to be in the wrong crowd.

This concluded the examination and Mr. Quigg asked to be allowed to make a brief statement. He said he could not believe that any members of the committee, with many of whom he had served in Congress and who knew him personally, his character and his record, would believe that he had been a party to such a transaction as had been testified to by Lessler and Doblin. He begged not to be ground between the millstones of interest for and against the Holland boats. He said members of Congress were often importuned to advocate legislation, and might unconstitutely be drawn into the position in which he found himself at the present time, and he respectfully asked that they take this into consideration.

M'CULLAGH HEARD AGAIN.

M'CULLAGH HEARD AGAIN.

CAUSE OF TURRET DISASTER.

Higginson Telegraphs How it Occurred -Court-Martial May Follow. WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.-In response to nstructions to send by telegraph a synopsis of the findings of the board of officers ap-

pointed by him to inquire into the turret disaster on the battleship Massachusetts at Culebra Island, on Jan. 16, which resulted in the death of nine enlisted men Rear Admiral Higginson telegraphed the Navy Department from San Juan to-day

"While opening breech eight-inch gun lock cocked; combination primer exploded breech one-third opened. Responsibility

not yet fixed by board." not yet fixed by board."

Translated into terms capable of being understood by the laymen, this means that while the turret crew was opening the breech of an 8-inch gun, the lock of which was cocked, the combination primer used to ignite the charge was exploded by percussion. The breech was partly open at the time, and in consequence the exploded charge, finding a vent there, sent its blast into the turret, burning or killing by concussion the nine members of the turret crew.

killing by concussion the line hieroers of the turret crew.

The despatch from Admiral Higginson indicates that the fatalities were due to a disregard of specific orders issued by the Navy Department to open the breech of a gun while the primer is in place. If the responsibility for this failure to obey instructions is placed by the board of inquiry on any officer or any living member of the turret crew a court-martial will almost certainly follow.

certainly follow.

The Navy Department has heard that Ensign Ward K. Wortman was in charge of the turret at the time of the explosion and was knocked down, but not injured by the force of the blast.

The Department has also heard that an arder was given to open the breech without

order was given to open the breech without a previous order to withdraw the primer but, in view of the fact that the matter is the subject of investigation by a board declines to give the name of the person who is supposed to have issued the order.

IN THE HOUSE.

The Agricultural Appropriation Passed Practically as It Was Reported. WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 .- The House today passed the Agricultural Appropriation bill practically as it was reported by the Committee on Agriculture. The only amendment of importance was one increasing the appropriation for the purchase and distribution of seeds from \$270,000 to \$300. one. An effort to prevent possible dupli-cation of the collection of agricultural statistics by the Department of Agri-culture and the Census Bureau was defeated by a vote of 31 to 66.

Adjournment was taken until to-morrow when eulogies will be delivered upon th when culogies will be delivered upon the late Representatives Charles A. Russell of Connecticut and John L. Sheppard and R. C. DeGraffenreid of Texas. Provision has been made for two other Sunday sessions for like purpose.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 .- The cruiser Chi "WINE, TERRAPIN AND WOMEN."

Mr. McCullagh (continuing)—He said 'While I can't prove it, I believe there is a lobby here and there is boodle, and the composition of the whole thing, as I understand it, is wine, terrapin and women."

And, gentlemen, he mentioned women with the most vulgar expression I ever heard used. I said that if that was the situation I was sorry, and I would go back and tell my friend in New York. We talked about other matters and then shook hands and I

Spooner Interjects a Speech on the Indianola, Miss., Post Office Affair.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 -In the Senate o-day Mr. Quay (Rep., Pa.) moved that he Statehood bill be laid before the Senate. The motion prevailed. Mr. Quay then yielded to Mr. Berry, whose bill for an inclined railway at Hot Springs was passed. One or two other small bills were passed, the Senators interested usually asking Mr. Quay's consent. Among the bills passed was one restoring Edward L. Bailey to the United States Army, and placing him on the

retired list as a captain.

Mr. Platt of Connecticut obtained the passage of a bill authorizing the incorporation of the Association of Military

Surgeons of the United States.

The bill to promote the efficiency of the Philippine Constabulary, by authorizing the detail of army officers to command the force, was called up and passed; tso a bill providing for the compulsory attend-ance of witnesses before Registers and Re-ceivers of the Land Office, a bill appropriating \$200,000 for the marking of graves of Confederate soldiers who died in Northern prisons; and a resolution appropriating \$10,000 to build monuments to Gens. Francis Nash and William Lee Davidson, Revolu tionary beroes.

Mr. Fairbanks asked unanimous consent that the Immigration bill be voted upon at 3 P. M., Feb. 2. Mr. Mason objected.

Mr. Quay demanded the regular order, the Statehood bill, and Mr. Burnham of New Hampshire was recognized to conclude his speech Mr. Purnham yielded to Mr. Spooner (Rep., Wis.), who immediately gave notice that he intended to speak on something else than the Statehood bill. "I speak on that technically only," he said, "I do not know how long this condition of affairs is to continue, but I propose to speak on matters other than this bill." He glanced defintly at Mr. Quay, who sat directly in front. Mr. Q ay said sotto voce, "I'll fix that on Monday."

"The Senator says he will fix this on Monday," said Mr. Spooner. "I speak for myself when I say that the present situation is humiliating. That the Senate should be bound in this manner when important business is pressing is not pleasing to contemplate."

Mr. Mason interjected a remark that the Mr. Fairbanks asked unanimous consen

plate."
Mr. Mason interjected a remark that the Senator from Wisconsin was chairman of the Committee on Rules and had he defended to the Committee on Rules and high if passed. the Committee on rives and had had before
it for six years a rule which, if passed,
would enable the Senate to do business.
Mr. Spooner retorted that such a rule
might have been c.n. sidered for sixty years,
but the fact remained that the Senate did as

but the fact remained that the Senate did as much business as any other legislative body in the world.

Mr. Spooner proceeded to speak on the Indianola (Miss.) post office affair, replying to the remarks of Mr. McLaurin (Dem., Miss.) made some days ago. Mr. Spooner submitted the statement issued from the White House, giving the reasons for closing the post office, and saying that threats made against the life of Mrs. Minnie Cox, the colored postmaster, had forced Cox, the colored postmaster, had forced

threats made against the life of Mrs. Minnie Cox, the colored postmaster, had forced her resignation.

Mr. Spocher then dissected a letter quoted by Mr. McLurin and printed in the Record, signed by Lawyer Chapman of Indianola, admitting that a mass meeting had fixed the time of Mrs. Cox's resignation. "Whether there was a lawless and brutal element there," said Mr. Spocher, "depends upon the point of view." The Sheriff of the county does not deny that the Post Office inspector was expressly told by the Sheriff that if the postmistress did not resign he would not be answerable for her safety. The Sheriff was one of those to attend the mass meeting.

"Would the postmistress have resigned of her own free will?" asked Mr. Spocher. "She sent her resignation to a mass meeting that had requested it. Such resignations are usually directed to the President of the United States. That resignation showed an attitude of fear and supplication. It is as idle as the wind to cavil on the prosition that this was not a forced resignation. It was the power behind the request that constituted the duress."

Mr. McLaurin insisted that the closing of the post office was the action of the

Mr. McLaurin insisted that the closi-

of the post office was the action of the President. He regarded the statement from the White House as an arraignment of the people of Indianola as lawless and brutal. He said the basis of the whole affair was the race question, and that it could not be discussed without considering the "unwillingness of the white people to receive their mail at the hands of a nigger Mr. McLaurin spoke until 5:10, when the

PROPOSED TARIFF COMMISSION. strability of a Revision

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24. Mr. Tawney (Rep., Minn.), a number of the Committee on Ways ard Means, to-day offered a concurrent resolution providing for an investigation in the recess of Congress this year of the necessity and desirability of revising the tariff. It is to be done by a commission consisting of six Senators and eleven Representatives elected to the Fifty-eighth Congress, to be appointed by the president pro tem, and Speaker.

The resolution directs the Commission to thoroughly inquire into and investigate he present corditions of domestic and foreign production and the necessity for any modification of the duty on any or all of the articles upon which duty is now imposed by law; whether any reduction thereof can be made consistent with reasonable protection to American industry and labor; by what means and in what manner the foreign trade of the United States can best be prompted and extended, and whether or not the tariff system, known as the maximum and minimum tariff, possesses for the productive industries, business interests and foreign trade of the people of the United States, advantages general tariff system. And that said com-mission make a full and complete report of such investigation and submit its con-clusions to the Fifty-eighth Congress when the same convenes in regular session Dec cember, 1903."

It is further provided that the commis-

sion shall have the power to send for per-sons and papers and to administer oaths in the conduct of the investigation.

THE DIPLOMATIC BILL. Senate Committee Increases the Appropriation by \$36,475.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.-The Diplomati and Consular Appropriation bill, reported to the Senate to-day, carries a total of \$1.981,100, or \$36,475 more than the amount fixed by the House. The increases are as follows:

Minister to Persia (Instead of Minister resident), \$2.500 to \$7.500; Secretary and second Secretary of Embassy at Vienna. \$375 and \$200 respectively; Secretary of Legation to Siam (new office), \$1.800; Secretary of Legation to Switzerland (new office), \$1.500; to heirs of late Consul Prestis at Martinique, \$5.000; to widow of Minister Buck, \$6,000; for libraries for diplomatic officers, \$6,000; new edition of consular

regulations, \$3.000.
The salaries of the Consul-Generals at Monterey and Munich and of the Consuls at Amsterdam. Beyreuth Brelsau and Sydney, N. S., are increased by \$500 each, and in Warsaw. Poland, a Consul is given a salary 1 \$2,000 instead of retaining the office

Interpreters for the Consulates in China, Corea and Japan are provided, at a total, of \$2.500, and for clerk hire at Hong Kong and Notterey an increase of \$600 each is if a number of miners' widows were not

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DECEMBER 31ST. 1902.

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in course of collection 85,659.99	
axes, Insurance, etc.	
in course of collection 51.609.33	
gents' Debit Balances 8.800.52	
ue from Members on account of Purchases 2,225.00	
aid on account of uncompleted transactions 110.00	11

Cash Payments on Account of Purchases..... 980.00 Dividend and Interest on Mortgages accrued..... 984,707.27

LIABILITIES

\$8,861,066.58

Ole, the undersigned, certify that the foregoing Statement of the Secretary has been compared with the books and secounts of the Corporation, and that we find the same correct.

\$8,861,066.58

JAS P. CLARK, MILTON ORR, HENRY G. LEIST,

Examining
Committee.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE GROWTH OF THE COMPANY.

		Total Assets.	Total Earnings.	serve and Surplus
January	1st. '91	\$ 13.898.10	\$ 1.815.13 35.275.19	8.01
	93	267.898.42 616.001.59	84.046.18	45,328.26
	94	776.571.48	154.522.47	61.672.86
	95	1,135,887.28	405,897,14	80.033.95
	97	2,120.014.43	630,238.05	112.227 26
	98	8,143,960.93 4,315,029.93	1 381 187 90	190,840 90
	1900	6,002,929 36	1.933,199.48	242,303 94
•	1901	7,868,312 62	2,610,871.94	815,529.89
	1903	8,744,680 59 8,861,066.58	3,688,395.94	984,707,27

FEATURES OF THE BUSINESS FOR	1902.
me during year over	
ts end of year nearly	9,000,000.00
itus, Guaranty and Reserve Funds nearly	40,000
res in force end of year nearly	300,000

MINERS NOT EAGER TO WORK

FROZEN PIPE MADE A COLLIERY

The Miners Wouldn't Walt to Have It Thawed Out-Testimony That an Operator Had to Have Written Permission From the Union to Start Up-Miner Testifies That He Makes From \$5 to \$10 a Day and That Others Could Do the Same.

son, attorney for the independent coal operators of the L high region, made a sensaion in the union ranks to-day by reading to the strike commission this telegram, sent to George F. Baer, president of the Reading Railway, by R. C. Luther of the Reading Coal and Iron Company at Potts-ville: "Thirty-one colliries and six jig houses working to-day at North Mahanoy colliery. Men went home, refusing t wait until a frozen water pipe could be

changed to enable breaker to start. Colliery was ready to start at 7:30 A. M."

Mr. Darrow, attorney for the miners, jumped to his feet and began reading a clipping which declared that the restriction on the output of coal was due to the operators and not to the miners. "Pliant tools and perjured witnesses"

"Whence comes that?" asked Gen. Wilson eremptorily. There was a quiet smile on the faces of the committee when Mr. Darrow explained that it was an editorial article which had appeared in a Scranton newspaper which is notoriously prejudiced in favor of the miners' union. Another instance of union tyranny was brought out during the examination of J. G.Gilligan, foreman of the Wyoming colliery. He had been talking of conditions at his mines.

"The union." he said, "drew up resolutions giving us permission to discharge any man absent more than two days following payday. Then it expelled one of our watchmen because he worked more than eight hours. We posted a notice urging the miners to work on Jan. 1 last, but they would not, and only a few reported for work the next day."

"Does the union rule your work?" asked Judge Gray. "Yes," said Gilligan. "Before the men would start work after the last strike I had

to secure a writter permit from Local 1389 to hire men." This permit was shown. It

This is to certify that John Milligan and S. P. Williams have power to hire any number of men they need to work from this date. By permission of Local Union 1.389.

GEORGE BERTRAM, President.
S. M. SAUNDERS, Socretary. In cross-examination former Congress man Brumm asked the witness if the com-

pany had ever stopped work of its own accord. "Not since the flood," replied the · itness. With mock severity Judge Gray exclaimed: "Gentlemen, you must understand that there are limits to this investigation, and I must forbid any evidence that antedates Noah or the flood." "Oh, I didn't mean the deluge," said the

witness. "I meant an inundation of the Gilligan also testified that the breaker boys in his colliery had struck, delaying the work for days, because the company neglected to give them their annual sleigh

M. M. Hughes, inside foreman of the Dolph Coal Company testified: "I never heard of a b acklist among the operators. We have many beyentted chambers in our mines. They are marked by crosses or holes. No man will work these chambers."

"Are these boycotts placed with intelli gence?" "No, some exce lent breasts are boycotte

and we are always willing to allow miners an extra price for work in a hard treast."

By yeotting, said Mr. Brumm in cross-examination, was taught the miners by the railreads. Two wrongs don't make a right; but you should not blame us if we fight fire with fire. C. W. Page, outside foreman of the same Every striking miner has been rein

"Were you ever beyoutted?"

"Yes, last Tuesday morning the milkman told me I was beyoutted by the union, and he could not furnish me with milk."

C. E. Bradbury testified that there are allowed allowed allowed in Lackawanna county, and of these 585 are in small mining towns. The witness said there are about 300 illicit places, where lighter is said to mining.

places where liquor is sold. In mining districts, the witness said, there is one saloon to every 196 inhabitants. In rural stricts there is only one saloon to every 558 inhabitants.
In cross-examination Mr. Darrow asked

Mr. Darrow.
Edward S. Chibe, a bookkeeper for the IDLE YESTERDAY. Wyoming Coal and Iron Company, testified that there had been a notable decrease in the output of coal since the strike of 1900 and the advent of the United Mine Workers. His figures aroused Mr. Darrow, who declared they were absurd. He asked to be permitted to cross-examine the witness on

permitted to cross-examine the witness on permitted to cross-examine the witness on Monday.

Mr. Reynolds, representing the independent operators, declared that all his clients could prove that the decreased output of coal was due to the union.

"Could the decrease be due to any deterioration in the mines themselves?" asked Judge Gray.

"It might, but it was not," replied the witness.

witness.
Attorney Reynolds had as his star witness
J. P. Wickenzer, a sturdy miner in the
People's Coal Company's employ. After
preliminary questioning as to his mining
experience in the anthracite and bituminous
fields, with his opinion on the healthfulness
of mining, as compared with other avocations, Mr. Reynolds asked:

"How much does a miner get?"

"I don't know exactly. I know what I
get."

"How much is that?"

"Oh, anywhere from \$5 to \$10 a day."

"How long do you stay in the mine?"

"From eight to nine hours."

"How many men could be dispensed with, do you think, if all men worked as you do?" "About three-fifths could do the work that the whole five-fifths now do, if they were prompt every day."
"What do the miners do when they go

into the mines?"

"Well," said the witness reflectively,
"the first thing they do when they get in
is to examine their dinner pails; then they
take a smoke, maybe blow a couple of
holes and then sit around and talk politics."

"How much do you lead?"
"I work eight or nine hours and lead
25 to 30 cars, perhaps more. I have six
laborers. The suffering public demands
coal and I wanted to get it out."

"How about the dit i bution of cars?"
"We got all the extra cars after the other men left the mine."
"Are you a member of the union?"
"I am a union man, but not a member of the United Mine Workers."

Mr. Darrow could not shake the mitness. Mr. Darrow could not shake the witness

T. P. McFarland of Pittston, who sa'd he began his career as a miner in 1848, was called to testify to conditions in the early days of coal mining in this State. He is postmaster of Kingston, but said until three years ago he was connected with various mines. He declared that the general condition of the miners to-day is presperous, far better, in fact, than it was years ago. He added that the business and professional men in the region to-day are the sons of miners or men who began life in the mines.

Under cross-examination Mr. McFarland said that the English-speaking miners had

Under cross-examination Mr. McFarland said that the English-speaking miners had been growing less and less year by year. He could advance no reason or theory to explain this fact. He also asserted that the English-speaking workers were in his opinion going backward, mentally, physically and morally.

It was said to-day that the amount of money pad for stenographically reporting the testimony heard befare the earm sich has, up to date, exceeded the smount appropriated by Congress for the entire

sion has, up to date, exceeded the smount appropriated by Congress for the entire work. Forty-eight copies of each day's proceedings are furnished, which, it is said, have run up a bill closely approaching

850,000.

At Monday morning's session the second group of independent operators, headed by John Markle, will be heard.

WOOD AT \$3 A CORD. John D. Rockefeller Cutting Trees to Help

TARRETTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 24 .- The men employed on John D. Rockefeller's place at Pocantico Hills and the poor families in that neighborhood are very grateful to Mr. Rockefeller for supplying them with wood this winter at \$3 a cord, which is less than

Mr. Rockefeller visited his estate a few weeks ago and learned that there was a scarcity of coal at the H.lls and the price of such as could be bought was high. He ordered his superintendent to cut down all dead trees in his forest. More than 200 cords were cut and sold. Mr. Rockefeller's woodchoppers are still at work. The poor at Pocantico Hills will not suffer from the cold this winter.

Saratoga Out of Coal and Shivering. SARATOGA, N. Y., Jan. 24.-This place is suffering from the worst coal famine of the present winter, and the need is intensified present winter, and the need is intensined by to-day's cold wave. The mercury at daybreak was ten degrees below zero and it has averaged zero during the forenoon. Dealers are entirely out of coal and doubt if they can get any for several days. Wood is even hard to get, and a poor quality com-mands high prices

allowed, by a sort of mutual consent, to sell liquor to the miners for their support. "I have heard it," cepiled the witness. "Then you think they drirk for sweet charity's sake? suggested Judge Gray to Mr. Darrow. Mr. Darrow. PITTSBURG'S FREIGHT BLOCKADE Mills Shut Down for Lack of Ceal—Business Crippied Seriously. PITTSBURG, Jan. 24.—Extraordinary ef-

PITTSBURG, Jan. 24 .- Extraordinary etorts were made this week to clear the local railroad yards and to expedite the delivery of coal, coke and ore to the manufac-

livery of coal, coke and ore to the manufacturing plants of this district, but the situation to-day is serious. The embargo on certain kinds of shipments did not relieve the congestion as much as was expected. A rolling mill plant and four blast furnaces in Youngstown and Niles are idle on account of the inability of the railroads to furnish fuel.

The plants which are idle include the Halley plant of the Republic Iron & Steel Company here, and one in Niles. These furnaces have been banked for some days. The other mills in the valley have been compelled to pay fabulous prices for coal to escape a shutdown. Some of the Republic plants have been compelled to pay as high as \$4 \times \tau \text{ furnace} \text{ furnace} \text{ have been compelled to pay as high as \$4 \times \text{ to n for bituminous coal.} \text{ Little improvement in the fuel situation}

as high as \$4 \(\tilde{c}\) ton for bituminous coal.

Little improvement in the fuel situation is promited from any quarter. The Pitcairn yards are in bad shape. Every siding in the yards is blocked with freight cars and long trains extend for a mile on both sides of the yards, and only after long waits can enter the yards.

The Carnegie mills at Braddock, Homestead and Duquesne are again suffering, and finished product is rapidly piling up in the mill yards. The best illustration of the condition of the Pennsylvania was shown vesterday, when an urgent demand was yesterday, when an urgent demand was made on the railroad by the Carnegie Steel steel rails rolled at the Edgar Thomson plant, Braddock, for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The rails were made on a rush order, but the company admitted that it

Three Shifts a Day in Some Mines. SHAMORIN, Pa., Jan. 24,-Three shifts of iners started in to work at several local put. The movement is the first in the history of Northumberland county anthracite mining. The three-shift system will last during the coal famine.

Legend ry lore, like web and cust o he bottles of an old b n. surround

John Jameson Three ** * Ster Irish Whiskey

AROUND THE WORLD. W. A. Taylor & Co., Agts., 29 B'way, N. Y.

THE SPIRIT THAT GOES

MARRIED. OLT-C! EB . -On Wednesday evening, Jan. 21, at the residence of the bride's parents, 28 Munn av., East Orange, by the Rev. James M. 181-low, D. D., Florence, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward D. Clery, to Mr. Thomas Clyde Colt. ORS-DEVLIN .- At King's Chapel, Boston, by the Rev. Howard N. Brown, Marjory Standish,

only daughter of John Edward Deviln, to DIED.

ICKNELL .- Departed this life Jan. 24. 1908. Freeborn A. Bicknell, in his 80th year.
Funeral services Monday evening at 8 o'clock. as
his late residence, 529 Lafayette av... Brooklyn. Interment at convenience of the family.

BYRNE.—A solemn mass of requiem, month's mind, was offered at St. Joseph's Church, Millbrook, N. Y., for the Rev. Edward M. Byrne, the late rector, on Saturday morning, Jan. 17, 1903, at 11 o'clock. Chicago papers please copy. HIPPENDALE .- At Forrest Home, Philadelphia

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend services at the Little Church Around the Corner, Twenty-ninth st., near Fifth av., Monday, Jan. 26, at 1:30 P. M. Interment Greenwood. Remains at funeral parlors of I. Winterbottom & Son, 620 Siath av., New

ANA.—On Friday, Jan. 28, at her residence, 338 West 88th st., Juliette Hannah, widow of Richard P. Dana. Funeral at residence, Monday, Jan. 26, at 11 o'clock. Please omit flowers. Boston papers

please copy. BROSJEAN-At his late residence, 814 Schemer-horn at., Brooklyn, Florian Grosjean, agre 79 years. Funeral services on Tuesday, Jan. 27, at 2 P. M.

Interment private. WATERBURY .- On Jan. 23, at Jacksonville, Fla Mrs. C. A. Waterbury, widow of the late Law-rence Waterbury, in the Sist year of her age-runeral at St. Peter's Church, West Clester, New York, on Sunday, Jan. 25, at 2:15, upon the arrival of the New Haven branch train leaving 129th at, and Third av., at 2:45 P. M.

UNDERT KERS.

241 W. 23d St. 'Phone 3,260 18th St. STEPHEN MERRITT (The Embaiming Inc.

Out of Fund tance of \$5. Riles Would

Daul Rilea, the ried Nellie R. G. Mrs. Charles He avenue tailor, an ening to visit they Twenty-fitt kill the inmates. leland police of arrested while Fast Ninety-sixt o'clock yesterda not guilty and watreet jail in d Mrs. Rilea, rio

no part in the sked that he m to her. When I refused to grant shook his head about the "influe Subsequently, Raymond street THE SUN that i just to look int estified in my Rilea accuses treating the girl work. He deni mercenary moti

funds. He says that I three weeks befo as coachman in told of his succes and finally of his Hoping to retrie World, he came arrangements Twenty-third salvage from the was not sufficient decided to wait his uncle, the I Court, Birming! \$5,000, with which provide a suit

"I am expectin was assured in a that I would g t proofs of my iden ham, may be found as a gun maker cated at Oxford, My uncle is an known in the Chu elergyman.

I am 30 years o acudios all over I had when I as stock. Then, w uncle, I took th I became coach the time I told the living that the lime only. Of cowhere a coachmathe establishmen duties with some I met Miss Conight I was in there was a feelin she has since corrom the first. They the sanatarium, alleg in her mind. I last Sunday becathere was nothing only that their al After our marriug daily for the Uncle Paul. But it wing spart beca

Rilea says he love letters from was in a frenz received no rep wrote again, a wrote again, a wife. This lett charge of three reads as follows Voorhees in th

DEAR NELLIE you ill? Have b number of day you from me?—though I against me. If necessary I of blood to see I that I hardly kn see you, I do n people will reg

Rilea was picinscribed with Paul Rilea, ar He told Magist several letters was answered complained of threatening th "If any life own," Rilea sa what becomes me. Ah, but only get her c influence of he suffered at he my wife."

Asked if he Mrs. Heckmathe charge is the charge is
"I certainly
went there as
I mean, I am n
out a fight, yo

ERIE ME conferences

mittees.

A delegation men on the conference la terday after wood, third other officers Neither th the committe members of mittee of the soun the co ment that the A conferes ter and the place late or months ago months ago pany decided as high wage roads, but all at the time,

AMSTERDAL James W. Ho held a specia and granted were Mary vorced from and Carrie 1 vorced from sen. The lai sen heard discharge with the perfy vs. G. Gordon are resident serv decrees